

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS



At a Glance

New York State had 8,959,200 total nonfarm jobs in September 2021, including 7,524,900 private sector jobs, after seasonal adjustment. The state's seasonally adjusted private sector job count increased by 0.2% in September 2021, while the nation's job count increased by 0.3% over this period. From September 2020 to September 2021, the number of private sector jobs increased by 3.7% in the state and by 4.7% in the nation (not seasonally adjusted).

In September 2021, New York State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 7.4% to 7.1%. The comparable rate for the nation in September 2021 was 4.8%.

New York State's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate decreased from 60.4% to 60.3% in September 2021.

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CHANGE IN NONFARM JOBS | NEW YORK STATE

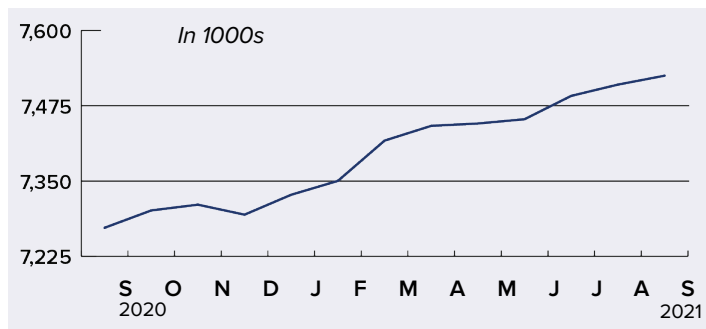
September 2020 - September 2021

(Data not seasonally adjusted, net change in thousands)

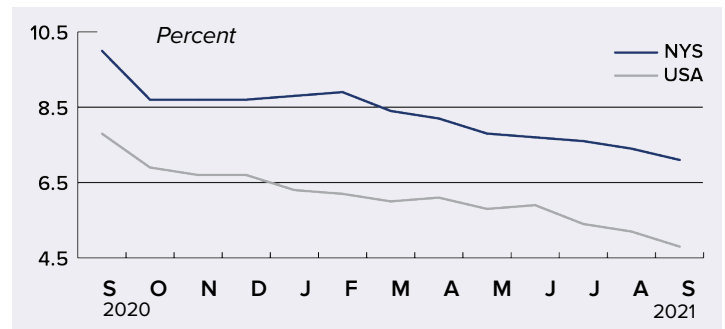
	NET	%
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	224.9	2.6
PRIVATE SECTOR	266.2	3.7
Goods-producing	4.7	0.6
Nat. res. & mining	0.4	7.5
Construction	-9.6	-2.5
Manufacturing	13.9	3.5
Durable gds.	4.4	1.9
Nondurable gds.	9.5	5.6
Service-providing	220.2	2.8
Trade, trans. & util.	33.4	2.4
Wholesale trade	3.5	1.2
Retail trade	21.3	2.6
Trans., wrhs. & util.	8.6	3.2
Information	20.1	7.8
Financial activities	-14.6	-2.1
Prof. & bus. svcs.	52.4	4.3
Educ. & health svcs.	43.5	2.2
Leisure & hospitality	117.0	18.8
Other services	9.7	2.9
Government	-41.3	-2.8

IN SEPTEMBER 2021...

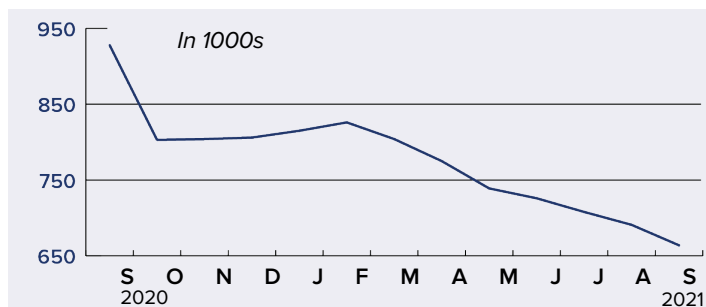
NYS PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS* | INCREASED



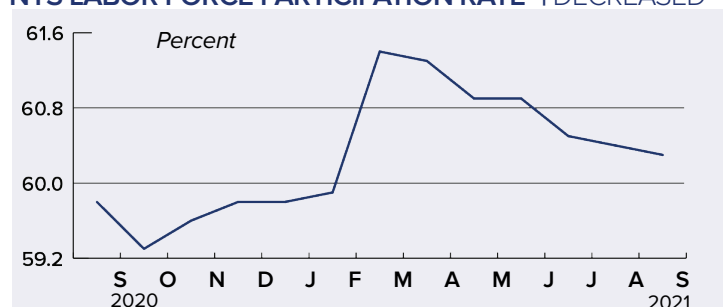
NYS UNEMPLOYMENT RATE* | DECREASED



NYS UNEMPLOYMENT* | DECREASED



NYS LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE* | DECREASED



*Seasonally adjusted

Census 2020 Shows NYS Population Becoming Less Uniform

98% of NYS Counties Saw an Increase in Their Diversity....

by Kevin Jack, Deputy Director

"The 2020 Census results show that the U.S. population is much more racially and ethnically diverse than in the past."

Nicholas Jones, U.S. Census Bureau

"The census is doing a much better job at reflecting the growing complexity of the population."

Professor Richard Alba, CUNY

A key finding of the 2020 Census is that our nation is more racially and ethnically diverse than ever before. In fact, more than 96% of all counties in the U.S., including 61 of 62 counties in New York State, saw a rise in their population's racial and ethnic makeup between 2010 and 2020. What exactly does this increase in diversity mean, and what underlying demographic changes drive it? This article looks at those questions, describes how we measure a population's racial and ethnic diversity, and then breaks down the changes occurring over the past decade in New York's labor market regions and counties.

Measuring Diversity

The U.S. Census Bureau's Diversity Index (DI) measures the probability – on a scale from 0 to 100 – that two residents in an area are not the same race or ethnicity. Put another way, the DI answers the question: "What is the chance that the next person I meet will be *different* from me?" A value of 0 indicates that people in the area have the same racial and ethnic characteristics, while a value close to 100 indicates that almost everyone has different traits. Thus, a higher number means more diversity, and a lower number means less.

The Census Bureau uses eight racial and ethnic groups – White, Black, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Other Race and Multi-racial – to calculate an area's DI. People of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race, but this overlap among groups is captured in the analysis. The DI was created in 1991 by Phil Meyer of the University of North Carolina and Shawn McIntosh of *USA Today*.

Demographic Changes in NYS: 2010-20

Per the Census Bureau's Redistricting Data File (PL 94-171), the White (non-Hispanic) population declined in 57 of 62 counties in 2010-20, with a total statewide drop of about 6%. At the same time, the number of multi-racial New Yorkers more than doubled (+121%) with gains in every county. The statewide Asian (non-Hispanic) population grew by more than 36%, with gains in 51 counties. The Hispanic population increased in 59 counties for a total statewide gain of more than 15%. The statewide Black (non-Hispanic) population dipped by less than 1.0%, but most counties (35) registered gains. All these changes have helped to move the "demographic needle" and increase the state's population diversity over the past decade.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau notes that they improved the two questions they ask about Hispanic origin and race. They also improved their data processing and coding procedures. Thus, we have a more thorough and accurate portrait of how people report their Hispanic origin and race.

State Analysis

In 2020, the three most diverse states, based on the DI, were Hawaii (76.0%), California (69.7%) and Nevada (68.8%), while Maine (18.5%), West Virginia (20.2%) and Vermont (20.2%) were the least diverse. NYS ranked as the 7th most diverse state in the nation, with a DI of 65.8%, in 2020.

Comparing DI scores between 2010 and 2020 shows which states have changed the most over the last decade. The largest gains in DI were registered by North Dakota (+12.0 pp), Massachusetts (+11.2 pp) and Washington (+10.5 pp). In contrast, the smallest gains in DI occurred in Hawaii (+0.9 pp), New Mexico (+1.6 pp) and California (+2.0 pp). NYS had the 38th largest gain (+5.6 pp) in DI over the past decade, rising from 60.2% in 2010 to 65.8% in 2020, based on rounded data. By way of comparison, the DI for the nation jumped 6.2 percentage points, climbing to 61.1% in 2020 from 54.9% in 2010.

NYS Regions & Counties More Diverse

The most diverse labor market regions in NYS are all found downstate: New York City (75.8%), Hudson Valley (59.9%) and Long Island (58.7%). In contrast, the least diverse regions are all upstate: North Country (26.4%), Southern Tier (30.8%) and Mohawk Valley (31.1%).

In NYS, there is a strong positive correlation (+0.78) between a county's population and its DI. The three most diverse counties in the state – Queens (76.9%), Kings (74.8%) and New York (69.2%) – are all in NYC and each has at least 1.6 million people. These results are no surprise. A separate analysis of all U.S. counties with a population of at least 5,000 found that Queens and Kings counties ranked #3 and #9 in the nation, respectively, in terms of DI.

In contrast, the three counties with the least diverse populations in the state are Lewis (11.8%), Hamilton (12.6%) and Yates (13.3%). All three are upstate, located outside of metropolitan areas, and have less than 30,000 residents each. The map on page 3 provides greater detail on county-level DIs in 2020.

In 2010-20, the DI increased in 61 of 62, or 98%, of NYS counties. The five with the largest increases in DI over the period were Schenectady (+14.4 pp), Rensselaer (+12.9 pp), Putnam (+12.5 pp), Broome (+12.0 pp) and Albany (+11.9 pp). The smallest changes in DI occurred in Bronx (-0.2 pp), Queens (+0.5 pp), New York (+1.7 pp), Franklin (+2.4 pp) and Kings (+2.7 pp).

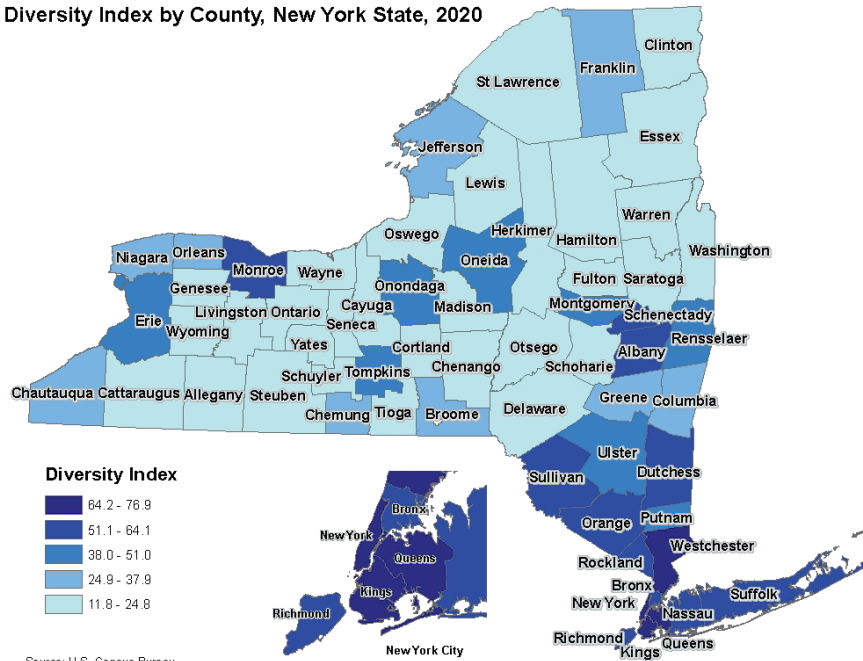
Summing Up

Mirroring national trends, the racial and ethnic diversity of New York State's population rose over the past decade, according to recently released Census data. The principal drivers of this increased diversity were a decline in New York's non-Hispanic white population and growth in its multi-racial, Asian and Hispanic populations. To learn more about these changes and the Census Bureau's Diversity Index discussed here, see:

census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/2020-united-states-population-moreracially-ethnically-diverse-than-2010.html.

DIVERSITY INDEX BY COUNTY IN NEW YORK STATE

Diversity Index by County, New York State, 2020



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW YORK STATE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEW YORK STATE

Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

	SEP '20	SEP '21		SEP '20	SEP '21		SEP '20	SEP '21
New York State	9.9	6.3	Hudson Valley	6.7	4.3	Finger Lakes	6.1	4.3
Capital	5.5	3.9	Dutchess	5.9	4.2	Genesee	4.9	3.7
Albany	5.8	4.0	Orange	6.5	4.3	Livingston	4.7	3.6
Columbia	4.6	3.3	Putnam	5.7	3.9	Monroe	6.8	4.7
Greene	6.2	4.5	Rockland	6.6	4.0	Ontario	5.0	3.6
Rensselaer	5.3	3.9	Sullivan	7.0	4.4	Orleans	5.6	4.3
Saratoga	4.8	3.3	Ulster	6.0	4.2	Seneca	5.7	4.0
Schenectady	6.6	4.5	Westchester	7.2	4.4	Wayne	5.1	3.8
Warren	5.3	3.9	Mohawk Valley	5.8	4.5	Wyoming	4.4	3.6
Washington	4.7	4.0	Fulton	6.2	4.9	Yates	4.2	3.2
Central New York	6.0	4.4	Herkimer	5.3	5.0	Western New York	6.8	4.7
Cayuga	5.4	4.1	Montgomery	6.7	5.1	Allegany	5.4	4.1
Cortland	5.1	4.2	Oneida	6.0	4.4	Cattaraugus	6.0	4.3
Madison	5.0	3.9	Otsego	5.1	3.9	Chautauqua	6.3	4.7
Onondaga	6.3	4.4	Schoharie	4.8	3.9	Erie	6.9	4.7
Oswego	6.0	4.9	North Country	5.1	4.2	Niagara	6.8	4.8
Southern Tier	5.5	4.2	Clinton	5.1	3.9	Long Island	6.6	4.2
Broome	6.2	4.6	Essex	4.8	4.0	Nassau	6.8	4.2
Chemung	6.2	4.7	Franklin	5.2	4.0	Suffolk	6.4	4.2
Chenango	4.7	3.8	Hamilton	4.3	3.4	New York City	14.7	8.9
Delaware	5.0	4.0	Jefferson	5.3	4.3	Bronx	19.8	12.4
Schuyler	5.0	4.1	Lewis	4.4	4.0	Kings	14.9	9.2
Steuben	5.4	4.3	St. Lawrence	5.2	4.5	New York	11.4	6.9
Tioga	5.3	3.9				Queens	14.6	8.6
Tompkins	4.7	3.5				Richmond	12.1	8.0

FOCUS ON New York City

Renewable Energy — The Future of NYC Is Here

by Elena Volovelsky, Labor Market Analyst, New York City



Researchers have long discussed the potential impacts of climate change on New York City. In 1932, almost 90 years ago, scientists in the U.S. Weather Bureau wrote that NYC was “destined to become the American Venice,” as melting polar ice caps would lead to “skyscrapers filled with water to the 12th floor.” Today, NYC remains one of America’s most vulnerable cities due to rising sea levels and severe storms brought on by climate change. Various studies predict that the sea level could rise 9.5-42.5 inches this century, endangering parts of Manhattan and much of the outer boroughs. Here, we look at some actions New York City is taking now to minimize the future impacts of global warming.

Climate Mobilization Act

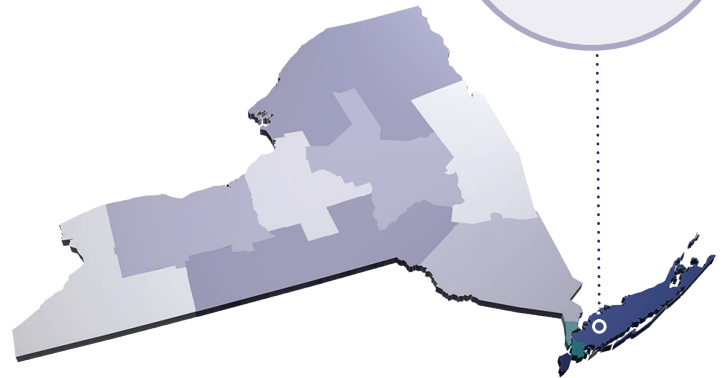
Proposed solutions range from the defensive, such as erecting storm surge barriers and adjusting building codes, to the proactive, like reducing greenhouse gas emissions and making more efficient use of existing infrastructure. Some existing defensive measures include a project to lift East River Park in Manhattan by eight feet, as well as a slew of studies that look to enhance the stormwater resiliency of the city’s waterfront communities.

Proactive measures have become more common in recent years. In 2019, for example, NYC enacted a series of laws, designed to cut carbon emissions, known as the “Climate Mobilization Act.” Buildings — which generate 70% of those emissions due to inefficient HVAC systems and poorly installed windows — are a focal point in the city’s plan to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. The act mandates that buildings over 25,000 square feet in size must significantly curtail their carbon footprint or pay steep fines.

Offshore Wind Projects

Several planned offshore wind energy projects will help New York to meet its goal for 70% of the state’s electricity to come from renewable sources by 2030. Norwegian energy giant Equinor ASA plans to re-develop an aging Brooklyn waterfront site into a port to handle massive wind turbines. The South Brooklyn Marine Terminal (SBMT) will be one of the largest dedicated offshore wind port facilities in the U.S., at about 73 acres, with capacity for turbine staging and assembly.

Equinor will pay for upgrades to the terminal, which will service as much as 3.3 gigawatts of offshore wind. The Sunset Park facility will serve as an assembly, operations and maintenance site for the turbines, where 1,000 temporary construction jobs and 200 permanent jobs would be created. As part of its operation at SBMT, the Empire Wind Project also plans to establish a \$5 million fund to ensure that low-income populations, people of color and New Yorkers from environmental justice communities equitably share in the benefits of the industry.



Improving sustainability measures and reducing carbon emissions within **New York City** will have a meaningful impact.

Delivering Energy to NYC

Solar farms and wind turbines are producing more renewable power for the state, but it can be difficult to deliver that power to NYC. Transmission constraints in the electrical grid limit the ability to send more renewable energy downstate. In response, two new major power transmission lines will supply the city with electricity produced by wind, solar and hydropower projects in Upstate New York and Canada. One line will run 174 miles from a substation in the Delaware County hamlet of Fraser to Roosevelt Island in Queens, while the other will stretch 339 miles from Quebec to the Astoria Energy Center in Queens. The lines will move enough power for over 2.5 million homes and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 77 million metric tons over the next 15 years, equal to taking a million cars off the road. Both lines will be buried, making them more resilient to storms. These infrastructure projects are expected to create more than 10,000 jobs statewide and bring \$8.2 billion in investments.

Conclusion

New York City is the largest city in the U.S. and emits close to 0.25% of the world’s total greenhouse gases. Improving sustainability measures and reducing carbon emissions within the city will have a meaningful impact on the future of New York State and the nation. Continued efforts — now and in the future — will be needed to ensure that New York City is ready to withstand and emerge stronger from the unprecedented challenge of climate change.

Regional Analysts' Corner

CAPITAL

Kevin Alexander — 518-242-8245

Over the past year, the private sector job count in the Capital Region rose by 12,400, or 3.0%, to 419,000 in September 2021. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+5,000), educational and health services (+1,800), professional and business services (+1,800), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,500), other services (+700), trade, transportation and utilities (+700), manufacturing (+500) and information (+400).

CENTRAL NY

Karen Knapik-Scalzo — 315-479-3391

The number of private sector jobs in the Syracuse metro area increased over the past year by 3,300, or 1.4%, to 242,900 in September 2021. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+2,500), professional and business services (+2,000), trade, transportation and utilities (+400), manufacturing (+300) and other services (+300). Losses were greatest in educational and health services (-1,800) and natural resources, mining and construction (-400).

FINGER LAKES

Tammy Marino — 585-258-8870

From September 2020 to September 2021, the private sector job count in the Rochester metro area rose by 22,200, or 5.3%, to 438,100. Gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+7,200), manufacturing (+6,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,900), professional and business services (+2,400), natural resources, mining and construction (+1,700), educational and health services (+900) and other services (+400). Losses were reported in financial activities (-200).

HUDSON VALLEY

John Nelson — 914-997-8798

For the 12-month period ending September 2021, private sector jobs in the Hudson Valley increased by 25,900, or 3.6%, to 753,600. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality (+13,800), professional and business services (+5,900), trade, transportation and utilities (+5,200), educational and health services (+3,200) and manufacturing (+1,100). Employment declined in financial activities (-2,400) and natural resources, mining and construction (-1,900).

LONG ISLAND

Shital Patel — 516-934-8533

For the year ending September 2021, private sector jobs on Long Island increased by 8,500, or 0.8%, to 1,043,100. Employment gains were largest in professional and business services (+7,400), educational and health services (+4,400), leisure and hospitality (+1,900), manufacturing (+1,400) and trade, transportation and utilities (+1,100). Job losses were greatest in natural resources, mining and construction (-6,000) and financial activities (-2,400).

MOHAWK VALLEY

Brion Acton — 315-793-2282

For the 12-month period ending September 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the Mohawk Valley region rose by 2,900, or 2.2%, to 136,200. Gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+1,800), trade, transportation and utilities (+500), natural resources, mining and construction (+300), professional and business services (+300), financial activities (+200) and information (+200). Job losses were focused in educational and health services (-600).

NEW YORK CITY

Elena Volovelsky — 718-613-3971

The private sector job count in New York City increased over the year by 161,300, or 4.7%, to 3,601,900 in September 2021. Job gains were largest in leisure and hospitality (+71,800), educational and health services (+34,300), professional and business services (+32,000), information (+18,100), trade, transportation and utilities (+15,900) and other services (+3,700). Losses occurred in financial activities (-9,600) and natural resources, mining and construction (-5,500).

NORTH COUNTRY

Anthony Hayden — 518-523-7157

Between September 2020 and September 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the North Country region increased by 3,000, or 2.9%, to 105,500. Over-the-year employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+1,300), professional and business services (+500), manufacturing (+300), other services (+300), trade, transportation and utilities (+300) and natural resources, mining and construction (+200).

SOUTHERN TIER

Christian Harris — 607-741-4480

For the 12-month period ending September 2021, the number of private sector jobs in the Southern Tier region increased by 3,900, or 1.9%, to 208,700. Job gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+3,400), other services (+500), manufacturing (+300), natural resources, mining and construction (+300) and professional and business services (+200). Losses occurred in educational and health services (-800) and financial activities (-200).

WESTERN NY

Timothy Glass — 716-851-2742

Over the past 12 months, the private sector job count in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metro area rose by 24,500, or 5.7%, to 452,700 in September 2021. Employment gains were greatest in leisure and hospitality (+12,700), other services (+2,800), manufacturing (+2,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,400), natural resources, mining and construction (+2,100) and professional and business services (+1,800).